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## Problems and prospects of social-economical development of KHMAA-UGRA

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### Abstract

This article discloses the author's approach to revealing of the problems and prospects for socio-economic development of the Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Area. The authors of the article have described the influence of regional clusters on the formation of trends of socio-economic development of the federal subject. Having studied and analyzed the current social-economical state of the Area, the authors have come to conclusion that the main task in the social economic policy of the Area is the implementation of the main priority programs, which include fulfillment of social obligations towards the citizens, increase of quality of life of the population, increase in demand in the inner domestic market, development of competition and decrease of administrative pressure on business, maintenance and development of the industrial and technological potential of the Area.

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### 1. Introduction

The Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Area is one of the strategic regions of Russia, which provides the energy security of the country and the accumulation of the necessary financial resources to implement the modernization and innovative development of Russia. The Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Area, Yugra (KHMAA-UGRA), is the largest oil-producing region of Russia and the world, and is considered to be one of the regions - donors. The development of natural resources by KHMAA-UGRA is currently one of the conditions of intensive development of the productive forces both for the district and for Russia as a whole. The Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Area occupies a leading position in the world on the reserves of hydrocarbons; this district produces up to 5% of the world's oil reserves (see Charter of the Khanty-Mansiysk Autonomous Okrug - Yugra from 26.04.1995g. N 4-oz).

This raw material will be the main source of energy for the next 15-20 years, and the role of the district as a supplier of this raw materials is huge. Various regions of the Russian Federation, European countries and the CIS states are the main customers of hydrocarbons.

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The Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Area, Yugra, is developing dynamically and one of the developing Russian regions with an attractive investment climate. The economy of Yugra is of raw-material nature, and it faces many problems to be solved; the economy of the district has its own peculiarities: the available hydrocarbon resources are of the nationwide significance and they are relatively indispensable. In Yugra the production of crude oil and condensate amounts to about 55% of all-Russian oil production, but in recent years a significant drop in the production has been recorded. The oil and gas companies of the region have a dominant position in the economy of the district, who are prone to a monopolistic type of behavior. The district is in the difficult climatic conditions and remote areas (see Vidyapin V.I., Stepanova M.V., 2007).

The main tax for the mining companies of the region is a tax on mining operations (MOT) in the form of hydrocarbons, which does not reach the district budgets, thereby depriving the area of significant source of income (see The Tax Code of the Russian Federation of 31.07.1998 N 146-FZ). In recent years, the competitiveness of oil and gas has been declining due to the objective (opportunistic, geological) and subjective (the existing principles of taxation and relations with oil and gas companies) reasons. In addition, it must be emphasized that the hydrocarbon resources are exhaustible, and the task of economy diversification and formation of its new basis, based on reproducible growth factors, is becoming increasingly urgent.

Some positive trends in the socio-economic development of the district have been recently outlined: officially registered unemployment has dropped, the birth rate has stabilized, there has been a downward trend in mortality; the rate of natural population growth and the growth of nominal incomes have accelerated. Despite these facts, there still remain acute problems of availability of social services, such as health, education, etc. for the population, in particular for the rural citizens; there are differences in morbidity and mortality rates in the cities and areas of the district; there is also a threat of a sharp rise in unemployment as the rationalization of the profit policy at the level of vertically integrated companies takes place, which leads to the elimination of nonspecialized and subsidiary subdivisions, rise of the unemployment rate among minorities of the North, an increase in mortality of the working-age population, the emergence of significant disparities of income (workers in various sectors of the economy, urban and rural areas, representatives of working and non-working population).

There is a strategy of socio-economic development in the district, which is in force until 2020. The main purpose of the development is to achieve the top, amidst other Russian regions, standards of quality of life and social welfare for the residents of the Autonomous Area on the basis of the effective development of the base sector of the regional economy and formation of the required conditions for modernization and innovation development of the regional economy sectors (see Charter of the Khanty-Mansiysk Autonomous Okrug - Yugra from 26.04.1995g. N 4-oz).

High technologies, including information and telecommunication ones, are the determining factor of socio-economic development of the Autonomous Area. Despite this, the development of the information technology industry in the district is constrained by the digital divide amidst the municipal units in the use of information and communication technologies in households, in addition, there are still problems connected with the provision of broadband accessing for the end users. Striving for the formation of the information society has determined in the long term the innovative development of Yugra, which is facilitated by the development of information and telecommunication technologies and their heavy use by the citizens, businesses and public authorities. The implementation of the directions of development of information and telecommunication infrastructure of the Area contributes to the enhancement of life quality of the population, the development of economic, socio-political, cultural and spiritual spheres of society, and improvement of the system of state and municipal government.

The district focuses in particular on performing the range of works directed at the development of transport infrastructure in the region. One of the problems that requires solution is to provide year-round transport availability for all localities in the Area (see <http://www.86.mchs.gov.ru/>). That is, it is necessary to provide the district with reliable transport links in the 21st century and, thereby, improve the standard of living of the people. In 2013, the district authorities spent about 19 billion rubles for the construction and reconstruction of local roads. In addition, the development of the railway infrastructure is foreseen, thus, the implementation of the following measures have been planned:

1. the development of railway stations;

2. the development of infrastructure of passenger facilities, such as passenger stations and especially those passenger technical stations, which provide high-quality preparation of rolling stocks for rail runs, passenger transportation safety, high level of comfort and service.

A special attention is drawn to the ecological development of the Area. In spite of the extensive oil and gas development, the district succeeds in maintaining the main environmental and resource potential - more than 90% of its area today comprise undisturbed and frontier natural sites, i.e., the lands of forest and water resources, the territory of traditional natural resources use, etc (see <http://www.admhmao.ru>). In the Autonomous Area, there has been established a regional environmental policy aimed at ensuring the realization of strategic environmental trends and implementing a set of priority measures, such as:

1. to provide a specified level of utilization of natural incombustible gas;
2. to increase the rates of remediation of contaminated land;
3. to develop eco-tourism;
4. to identify the sources of air pollution in cities and improve air quality;
5. to develop waste management;
6. to construct the necessary sewage treatment plants;
7. to increase the use of more environmentally-friendly fuels in power industry, etc.

The implementation of regional environmental policy contributes to the formation of Yugra's competitive diversified economy, harnessing the potential of its innovative development that will allow positioning the region as a progressive "environmentally friendly" one, and enhance its investment attractiveness.

Diversification is destined to ensure the sustainability of the region's monospecialized economy. It will affect both the basic sector and non-primary sectors of the economy. The main direction of diversification of the regional economy should be the development of services, providing the establishment of a comfortable habitat as well as the diversified demand in the labor market. A successful diversified development of the regional economy will be conditioned by the development of information and communication services, oil-and-gas services, including an increase in exploration works, number of sectors of the consumer market, tourism development, as well as the sectors that enhance the quality of human potential (see Karasev V.I., Spielmann A.V., Ahpatelova E.A., Volkova V.A. (2006).

A strong production potential, implementation of major investment projects for the development of oil fields, mining and processing of hydrocarbon raw materials, forest resources, creation of new sectors of the economy constitute a reliable basis for strengthening the economic, social and political stability of the region, improving the living conditions of the population (see <http://ugra2030.ru>).

Having studied and analyzed the current socio-economic condition of the district, we can conclude that, at present, the main task of socio - economic policy of the Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Area -Yugra, is the implementation of key priority programs. They can be related to the fulfillment of social obligations to citizens, improvement of the quality of life of the population, preservation and development of the industrial and technological potential, promotion of domestic demand, development of competition and reduction of the administrative pressure on business. The industry based on the exploitation of oil and gas fields underlies the economy of the district. Successful implementation of the program will allow resolving of a number of problems existing in the area.

### **Conclusion**

Undoubtedly, the success of the program will be largely determined by the degree of clarity and compliance with the needs of the majority of district's population. Consequently, such program should be based on the perception of the world, which includes the accumulated human knowledge, the awareness of the characteristics and priorities of Russia's development, the place and significant role that the Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Area - Yugra has acquired in this all-Russia development.

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